

SECESSION MOVEMENT HALTED BY JACKSON

Bit of Interesting American History Almost Forgotten is Now Recalled.

It was on December 10, 1832, that President Andrew Jackson issued his proclamation against nullification, warning the people of South Carolina that they were being misled by designing men, whose object was disunion and treason, and that he had no discretionary power, but must enforce laws of the Union. Congress came to his aid and passed the so-called "force bill" in March, 1833, but in the meantime a compromise tariff measure had been agreed upon and made further resort to the force bill unnecessary. On March 6 the South Carolina convention met and repealed the ordinance of nullification.

It would not be correct to suppose that the spirit of nullification was confined to South Carolina or to the southern states, for Ohio passed resolution approving of the Kentucky and Virginia resolution of 1798-99. Alabama took similar measures, and the legislature of Maine passed a resolution declaring that the government, in fixing the boundary by treaty with Great Britain between Maine and Canada, had exceeded its constitutional powers, and had encroached upon the rights of the state of Maine.

The nullification question was kept well to the front in the national legislative halls almost from the adoption of the constitution. During Adams' administration there was so much opposition in some parts of the country to the alien and sedition laws that the people in several states boldly took the ground that the United States government had no constitutional right to pass and enforce a law that was manifestly antagonistic to the interest of any individual state. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, wrote the Kentucky resolution in favor of state rights. The Hartford convention took similar views regarding the

attitude of the government toward the New England states.

It was this nullification idea that later led to the violent debate in the senate between Hayne, of South Carolina, and Daniel Webster. In November, 1832, soon after General Jackson's second election to the presidency a convention was summoned to meet at the capitol of South Carolina to consider the question still in issue. The convention drew up and unanimously passed an "ordinance of nullification," which embodied the views of one of the leading exponents of state sovereignty, John C. Calhoun. The tariff law, which had been but recently enacted, was pronounced "null and void, and no law, nor binding on this state, its officers, or citizens." It was that ordinance that brought out Jackson's strong proclamation. Jackson's popularity in the South as well as in the North gave to his authority great advantages and he did not hesitate to act with characteristic decision and promptness. He ordered the collector of customs to make use of the revenue cutters and any other vessels that might be available for the purpose of seizing all cargoes liable to pay duties.

At the meeting of Congress in December the president's annual message declared that it was his intention to treat all armed resistance as treason against the United States. This remarkable paper, written by Edward Livingston, the secretary of state, not only set forth the constitutional objections to nullification with great power, but it also showed clearly that the government would be desperately in earnest in the enforcement of its authority. This utterance and the special message to Congress in January, 1833, very generally commended themselves to all except the special advocates of nullification. The so-called Clay compromise of 1833 propitiated South Carolina so that the ordinance of nullification was abandoned.

POLICE FIGURES SHOW DECREASE IN ARRESTS

Drunkenness Leads All Other Crimes, with Disorderly Conduct Second.

City police made 645 fewer arrests in the year just ended than in 1914, according to figures given out by the police department Saturday night. The total number of arrests in the last twelve months was 1,025 as compared with 1,670 in the previous year.

Drunkenness led all other crimes in the last year, 357 arrests being made for that offense. Disorderly conduct ran second, 174 persons having been taken into custody on that charge. Vagrancy came last, only twenty-nine knights of the road being jailed by the city officers in the twelve months.

The figures are of especial interest in view of the strict enforcement of the prohibition law, which, the prohibitionists argue, reduces crime, while the anti-state make hot denials of this assertion. Although the number of arrests in 1915 was reduced only 645 from the total of the previous year, it is remembered that the prohibition law was in effect only six months of 1914. In the first six months of 1914 the state was "wet," 1,307 arrests were made by the police, while only 353 persons were taken into custody in the remaining six months of the year, after the prohibition amendment went into effect.

Of the total number of arrests made in the year, seventy-six were for the state and federal governments,

only one or two of that number being for the latter. All the other cases were disposed of by Mayor G. H. Gordon in police court.

Chief Brooks and one or two assistants have been busy for two or three days getting the figures together for publication. Police officials pointed out last night the great reduction in the number of arrests of women in the last four months of 1915. The charge of loitering in the streets was brought against only fourteen so-called "street walkers" in September, October, November and December, as against 111 in the first eight months of the year.

"You will notice," Chief Brooks said in commenting on the figures, "that only fourteen women were arrested for loitering in the streets in the last four months of 1915. Glance back at the figures for the first eight months of the year and you will see that 111 pinches for the same offense were made in that time."

"Mayor Gordon and myself made up our minds sometime ago to rid the city of undesirable women, and we believe we have succeeded in carrying out our aim," the chief continued. "There may be one or two still left here, but we'll get them sooner or later, and I predict that by spring there will not be a single one in the city."

January and March were the banner months of the year, the arrests in each of these months totaling only thirty-one. July holds the record for the largest number of arrests, 173 persons being taken into custody in that month.

GREAT RECORD IN BIBLE WORK

Sunday School Association Makes State Lead in Organization.

WHEELING, Jan. 1.—Completing its thirty-fourth year, the West Virginia Sunday School Association has made this state the greatest Bible class state in the International Sunday School Association field. There are at present 1,156 organized adult Bible classes in the state, representing every Protestant denomination. Every county in the state and nearly every magisterial district has been organized. Officers of the International association say West Virginia has made the greatest progress of any state in the field during the last five years.

Credit for this splendid progress is given by Sunday school workers to A. T. Arnold, secretary of the association. Mr. Arnold assumed charge seven years ago. At that time there were eighty-two organized adult Bible classes in the state. Two years af-

terward there were 450 classes and at present there are 1,156. The International association sets a goal every four years for the various associations to strive for. The West Virginia association has never failed to reach the goal and a harder goal has been set each time.

The following apportionment has been made for the association for the years 1915-18: 13,000 total abstinence pledge signers; 13,000 accessions to the churches through the Sunday school and 13,000 annual increase in Sunday school enrollment; 250 cradle rolls organized; 215 organized adult Bible classes; 260 organized secondary Bible classes; one graded union; 1,300 teacher training students enrolled and sixty-five mission study classes organized.

The work was started here nearly fifty years ago by J. S. Pomeroy, of Hancock county, and the first adult Bible class was organized there. The leaders in the present state organization, at the time of its organization in 1860, were the Rev. S. D. Barnitz, pastor of the First English Lutheran church of this city; L. E. Peters, Judge Okey Johnson, the Hon. G. W. Atkinson and the Hon. B. F. Martin. The first state convention was held in Clarksburg in 1880.

Speaking of the work Mr. Arnold said: "International workers say the West Virginia association has made the finest progress during the last five years of any state in the field."

"The work is directed by twenty-five men and women, representing various denominations. There are a number who give their entire time to the work, but the real strength lies in the volunteer workers. Most of the great Sunday school products of this association. The association has been a clearing house for all of the best methods in Sunday school work. The present modern Sunday school movement which has swept North America may be traced directly to its ministry. It has the finest organization of any association in the state. The president of the association now is J. B. Steele, of Charleston. The presidency rotates each year among the various denominations."

All Women Should Try to Bake The Pocahontas Wedding Cake

The Pocahontas wedding cake was first eaten at the Wilson-Galt marriage nuptials. The first one was baked by Mrs. M. C. Fisher, domestic science teacher of St. Paul.

Here is a detailed recipe for the Pocahontas wedding cake:

Assemble all parts before mixing. Prepare heart shaped pan eighteen inches in diameter by placing note paper on bottom to just reach sides. Grease the sides one inch up and any portion of the bottom not covered by the paper. Don't grease paper.

Sift flour once before measuring. Measure sifted; add baking powder; sift five times; cream butter; add sugar gradually and cream until white and fluffy.

Whip egg whites with a large whip until the dish can be inverted; whip egg whites lightly into creamed butter and sugar; pour in milk; sift in flour and beat until perfectly smooth; add flavoring.

Place in warm oven, about 220 Fahrenheit; bake at low point of heat and allow to rise as high as it will before browning over top. Time, two hours.

The makers of this cake used this recipe for meringue icing, one-third of the quantity used to cover the cake. Materials for syrup, 1 1/2 cups of granulated sugar, 1-2 cup water; materials for meringue, 2 egg whites, 2 tablespoons granulated sugar, 1-2 teaspoon baking powder.

Materials for finish, 1 egg white, 2 drops rose water.

Make syrup that cracks when dropped in ice water; whip 2 egg whites until stiff; add 2 tablespoons sugar and whip; whip in baking powder; whip in syrup until all taken up and it will hold its shape when lifted on the egg whip.

Whip in extra unbeaten egg white and rose water. If weather is damp it may be well to add about 1-2 of egg white, whipping up lightly.

Question Box

My wife's mother is coming to live with us. What should I do?

Answer—Buy a good bulldog.

I have a five cent piece dated 1844. What is it worth?

Answer—If it is in good condition the coin is worth a five cent ride on a street car.

I was in a local moving picture theater the other night, and just as the advertising slides were started a woman wearing a large hat sat down in front of me. She did not take her hat off and I didn't see a single one of the slides. What should I do about it?

Answer—Thank God.

I saw a man break a bottle of whiskey on the street the other day. I didn't quite understand his action. What do you think was wrong with him?

Answer—Hard to tell. Better report the matter to the lunacy commission.

I am in love with a girl, who owns a big bull dog. Every time I call on her the dog attacks me. She gets angry if I strike the dog. What should I do?

Answer—Get another girl.

Can you tell me why it is that the girls persist in wearing such short skirts?

Answer—Oh, Lizzie. We had never noticed that the girls wear such short skirts as you speak of. It is, of course, natural that we would not notice anything of the kind.

I have just bought a Ford automobile and it won't run. Do you know of anything that would make it do as it should?

Answer—Talk peace to it.

I have written a song for barbers, and can't think of a good title. Can you suggest one?

Answer—"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Use a Safety" ought to do.

An acquaintance of mine bores me to death talking about the war. How can I stop him?

Answer—Give him a sample of what he talks about.

I have a buttonhole which I would like to put in my new coat, but it is too large for the button. Do you know of anything that will shrink buttonholes?

Answer—A mixture of sunshine and pogo berries is good.

FACTORY WORKERS IN DEFECTIVE BUILDINGS ARE RUNNING A RISK

All Such Structures Should Be Fireproof, Says Fire Chief Huffman.

"As long as defective buildings are used for the employment of masses of people, the risk of their lives is considerable," says Fire Chief S. R. Huffman, in a bulletin issued Saturday night under the title of "Safety of Factory Buildings." Buildings in which a number of persons are employed should be of fireproof construction and should be equipped with enclosed fire escapes, the bulletin says. Automatic fire alarms should be installed on each floor, and the floors should be divided by fireproof walls with iron folding doors. The text of the bulletin is as follows:

"The Peabody and Williamsburg fires show conclusively that as long as defective buildings are used for the employment of masses of people, the risk to their lives is considerable. To make factory buildings safe they must be built of fireproof construction and with enclosed fire escapes. Each floor must be equipped with automatic fire alarms, and divided by fireproof walls with iron folding doors."

"When structures of this kind are erected the loss of life will be greatly reduced. The lessons taught by recent disasters of fires should be taken into consideration and recommendations for improvement in the way of fire escapes, little has been accomplished. The most successful plan is to have all business buildings and factories made as nearly fireproof as possible and have them provided with inexpensive modern appliances to communicate quickly with the fire department. It is to be hoped that as new buildings go up in this community they will be more substantially built than some of the old structures being used in this city at present."

DAN CUPID

Loading on the Job in This County According to County Clerk's Figures.

Dan Cupid has been doing his work in Harrison county in a half hearted manner for the last twelve months according to figures given out by the county clerk's office Saturday night. The figures show that the number of marriage licenses issued by the county clerk in 1915 was twenty-six less than the number issued in the previous year.

When confronted with the charge of loafing on the job, it is impossible to forecast just what excuse Cupid will have to offer. He might say that the girls of Harrison county are getting a firmer grip on themselves, and then again he might declare that he was saving his darts for leap year, in order that the girls may make a good record.

The figures show that 561 licenses were issued in 1914 as against 535 in the year just ended.

BURGLAR WILL NOT HURT YOU, SAYS BROOKS

Police Department Tells Public How to Keep Night Intruders Away.

Every burglar is a coward. This statement may be challenged by those who have pictured the night marauder as a bold, bad man, who, if necessary, will kill to carry out his purpose. But it is true because Chief of Police Harry L. Brooks, who has made considerable research along the lines of criminology, says so.

"In all the years I have spent in the police business I have never run across a burglar who has never run across a burglar," said the chief. "The only physical harm a burglar can do is to frighten women and children. If there is a man in the house who makes a show of fight it's ten to one that the intruder will take to his heels."

The chief made the state in connection with a bulletin issued by the police department Saturday night, in which the public is told how to keep intruders away from their premises. The bulletin reads as follows:

"Just about this time of the year for many years past the police department has had to deal with numerous burglaries in the city. The burglars probably pick this time of the year to carry on their work because in every home there are numerous Christmas presents, some of which are very valuable."

"In order to prevent a recurrence of this wave of crime the department wishes to offer the following suggestions to the public:

"Be sure to lock all the doors and windows to the house before retiring. Don't leave jewelry or other valuables on the porch or in any place where they might be seen from the street. A burglar is easy to be tempted."

"If strange noises of any kind are heard around the house, notify the police department at once."

"It is a good idea to keep firearms around the house. If an intruder should manage to get in, a revolver or shotgun would come in handy."

"If you should awake in the night and find an intruder in your room, don't be alarmed. He will not hurt you, for every burglar is a coward. Give him a little time and he will leave the house just as he came in."

"It is very important that a man should be careful not to tell his wife or any of the children about any strange noises that he may have heard. A woman or child is more likely to become nervous than a man, and such nervousness sometimes results seriously."

"The Furniture Store of Quality"

THE HOME FURNISHING COMPANY

Everything For the Home. Your Credit is Good.

Commencing Monday, January 3rd, we will offer at prices which have been reduced from one-third to one-half, a number of broken suits and odd pieces. These pieces are in good condition and are offered at the greatly reduced prices simply for the reason that it is necessary for us to make room for spring goods soon to arrive. In consideration of the reduced, terms on the articles listed below will be strictly CASH.

	Reduced to		Reduced to
1 No. 308 White Enamel Suit, Bed, Dresser		1 No. 1132 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price \$3.50	
Chiffonier, price	\$39.00	1 No. 758 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price 25.00	
1 No. 514 White Enamel Dresser	10.00	1 No. 1428 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price 18.00	
1 No. 518 White Enamel Suit, Bed Dresser,		1 No. 1090 Golden Oak Library Table, price 25.00	
Chiffonier, price	45.00	1 No. 488 Golden Oak Library Table, price 22.00	
1 No. 31 Birds Eye Maple Dresser, price ..	37.50	1 No. 2391 Golden Oak Library Table, price 22.00	
1 No. 311 Birdseye Maple Chiffonier, price	32.00	1 No. 164 Mahogany Library Table, price 30.00	
1 No. 344 Birdseye Maple Chiffonier, price	17.50	1 No. 161 Mahogany Dining Suit, Table,	
1 No. 624 Birdseye Maple Dresser, price ..	26.50	Buffet, China Closet	75.00
1 No. 490 Birdseye Maple Dresser, price ..	25.00	1 No. EE 72-inch Buffet	60.00
1 No. 628 Birdseye Maple Chiffonier, price ..	21.00	1 No. B361 E. E. Buffet	35.00
1 No. 32 Birdseye Maple Chiffonier, price ..	17.50	1 No. 281 E. E. Buffet	35.00
1 No. 632-78 Mahogany Suit, Bed, Dresser,		1 No. 153 Golden Oak Buffet	31.00
Chiffonier, price	35.00	1 No. 2045 Golden Oak China Closet,	23.50
1 No. 80 Golden Oak Dresser, price	16.00	1 No. 2073 Golden Oak China Closet	22.50
1 No. 119 Golden Oak Dresser, price	16.00	1 No. E. E. China Closet	22.50
1 No. 10 Golden Oak Dresser, price	20.00	1 No. 590 E. E. China Closet	23.50
1 No. 204 Golden Oak Dresser, price	20.00	1 No. 658 E. E. China Closet	18.50
1 No. 355 Golden Oak Dresser, price	20.00	1 No. 604 E. E. China Closet	23.00
1 No. 60 Mahogany Dresser, price	16.00	1 No. 579 E. E. China Closet	21.00
1 No. 800 Mahogany Dresser, price	15.00	1 No. 2000 E. E. Buffet	25.00
1 No. 2500 Mahogany Dresser, price	15.00	1 No. 587 Golden Oak Table, 54-inch	15.00
1 No. 140 Mahogany Dresser, price	20.00	1 No. 344-2 Golden Oak Table, 48-inch	25.00
1 No. 428 Mahogany Chiffonier, price	36.00	1 No. 407 Golden Oak Table 48-inch	25.00
1 No. 240 Circassian Walnut Chiffonier, price	18.00	1 No. 3424 Karpem Uph. Tap. Davenport ..	22.50
1 No. 114 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price	25.00	1 No. 3425 Karpem Uph. Tap. Davenport ..	28.50
1 No. 1228 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price	24.00	1 No. 3424 Karpem Uph. Tap. Rocker	20.00
1 No. 102 Circassian Walnut Dresser, price	17.50	1 No. 848 E. E. China Closet	

HAS WHISKEY LEGAL VALUE IN THIS STATE?

This is Question at Issue in Larceny Case in Cabell County.

The question of whether or not whiskey has a sale or market value in West Virginia arises in the case of Bertha White, 40 years old, a negro, bound over to the grand jury in Magistrate T. C. Rogers' court at Huntington charged with stealing four pints of liquor. The woman waived examination and the details of the case were not brought out.

According to the authorities, however, the negro stole four pints of liquor, owned by C. B. Brooks, from a Third Avenue restaurant. Brooks was eating at the time and had left the liquor near his table. The negro is said to have grabbed the wet goods and run. She was represented in court by an attorney.

In the statute defining and providing the penalty for petit larceny, it is provided that the article stolen must be of value. In West Virginia it is illegal to sell liquor and therefore the goods have no market value with the exception of the state. The larceny statute applies only to West Virginia, other state's having their own laws. The market value they said is "the" value.

Therefore, several attorneys declared the woman could not be convicted, having stolen nothing of legal value.

Others contended that as persons are permitted to buy whiskey and bring it into the state under certain restrictions, it is therefore legal property and has a value.

Magistrate Rogers had no other alternative than to bind the woman to await action of the January grand jury since she waived the preliminary examination.

MRS. RAMSEY DEAD

Adamston Woman is a Victim of Dropsy of a Duration of Several Months.

A victim of dropsy, Mrs. Rachel Ramsey, aged 58 years, wife of William G. Ramsey, died at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at her home at Adamston following a lingering illness.

Besides the husband three sons and three daughters survive as well as two brothers. The sons are Allen, Ackerman and Lloyd Ramsey, the daughters are Mrs. Icie Wolf, wife of August Yost; Mrs. Sallie Wolfe, wife of Albert Wolfe, Jr., and Mrs. Ella Murphy, wife of Casby A. Murphy, and the brothers are Jason and George Jordan.

Funeral arrangements have not been made.

STATE LICENSES

For Operation of Automobiles Issued to Several in the County.

State Auditor John S. Darst's report for December shows automobile licenses issued to the following in this county: The Wats-Lambert Company, E. N. Matthews, Robert L. Crouch, G. H. Gordon, the Union Storage and Transfer Company and Jack L. Lewis, all of Clarksburg; J. W. Thrash, of Salem and A. B. Crismon, of Adamston.

SERMON SUBJECTS

START THE YEAR RIGHT, evening, the Rev. W. B. King, First Methodist Episcopal church.

SOME LESSONS FROM 1915, morning; SOME LESSONS FOR 1916, evening, the Rev. W. I. Canter, of Fairmont, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, South.

AN ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE UNTO GOD, morning; THE BEARERS OF A YOUNG MAN'S BODY, evening, the Rev. G. S. Baggett, evangelist, Adamston Methodist Episcopal church.

GOD, evening, Christian Science Society, Goff building.

THE NEW—A FULFILLMENT OF THE OLD, evening, the Rev. E. H. Turner, First Presbyterian church.

BEHOLD THE MAN, morning; OUR TIMES ARE IN GOD'S HANDS, evening, the Rev. W. L. Heuser, St. Mark's Lutheran church.

BETWEEN THE YEARS, morning; THE CHILD SAMUEL, evening, the Rev. H. J. Allison, Central Presbyterian church.

ACTUALLY RECEIVING CHRIST INTO THE HUMAN HEART, evening, the Rev. C. Leslie Smith, Northview Wesleyan Methodist church.

JUDGE ATKINSON "Double the Dose," She Says, and He Does

Will Not Retire January 16, But Two or Three Months after that Date.

Judge George W. Atkinson returned to Washington Sunday night following a stay of several days here. Mrs. Atkinson was unable to accompany him on account of a severe cold. It was necessary for the judge to return as the United States court of claims, of which he is a member, will resume its work Monday morning.

Before leaving Judge Atkinson stated to the Telegram that he would not retire from the court January 16, at which time he is entitled to do so under the age limit and ten years of service, but that he would retire shortly thereafter or possibly two months after that date.

Appointed April 5, 1905, by Theodore Roosevelt, while he was president, Judge Atkinson has been on that bench approximately eleven years. The court is one of much importance with direct appeal to the United States supreme court and it is a hard-working body. Judge Atkinson has done great and distinguished service thereon and he has fully earned the right of retirement on full pay.

COURT

Will Organize Monday for Year, by Electing a President.

When the county court meets again Monday, it will organize for the year by electing a president. Lee Maxwell's term as president expired with the beginning of the new year. The other members of the court are John J. Sturm and Isaac T. Davidson. In point of tenure Mr. Davidson is the youngest member of the court. Maxwell is a Democrat and the other two members are Republicans. Mr. Maxwell's term expires December 31 next.

LOCAL AGENT

George Paul Roberts, of the firm of Law and Roberts, district agents for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, left Saturday evening on No. 12 for New York where he will attend a convention of Northwestern agents of the middle Atlantic and New England states which will be in session there three days this week. This convention is one of the largest of the kind held in the country and proves to be a very interesting affair each year. Mr. Roberts has a fine report to make to the convention as the year just finished has been the best year the Northwestern company has ever had in this district.

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Prompt and efficient service, with open or closed cars.

SWITZER BROS.

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Work Called for and Delivered.

\$3250 Worth \$4500

A 15 per cent investment and a home for life. \$1,800 cash, balance on mortgage will buy a modern 8-room house finished in oak that will rent for \$40 a month, 5 minutes' walk from shopping center.

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